## SUSAN B. ANTHONY JUDGED.

VERDICT OF LUGG SEWSPAPERS CPON HER WORK.

Entrerest Praise for the fining the Mode in the Cause of Women Changed fone of fictione in a sparter featury Woman Anticage to Still Eppecest.

A fair estimate of the importance of an ment may be obtained through a study of the editorial estument mean it. On the Assis who so this action to written are marrie one thousand editorials on the life, work and mount death of Miss Street St Anthony With the pennith execution of Queen Victoria, whose peace in public life num Berend about the many as Miss Anthony's no woman's entent over attracted mich universal notice, and it fully justifies the Asserbtion of epoch making in its signifi-

In all the nowemper comment there is a most refreshing and encouraging sheeres of such reference to Miss Anthony's 'spinstarbood, "woman's aphora," functions' and the like as would have been universal less than a generation ago. This Indicates that the time has come when a woman may be judged in her individual enpacity, just as a man is judged, and her life not considered a failure unless merged in that of somebody else. This is one of the conditions Miss Anthony worked to bring about.

A leading characteristic of all the editorials is their dignity and seriousness. The very strongest illustration possible of the improved status of women may be found in placing these side by side with such as were common no more than twenty-five years ago. Pen could not write grander eulogiums than were pronounced by the hundreds upon this woman and her achieve-

The most noticeable point about these aditorials is this-that every one unqualifiedly approves and indorses all the gains which have been made for women by Miss Anthony and her coworkers, and yet a large proportion of them express very grave doubts as to the possibility or the desirability of woman suffrage. If they had been written a generation ago, the same grave doubts would have been expressed in regard to property rights, higher education, industrial opportunities and organizations of women, with all they imply in the way of travelling to and fro, speaking in public and importuning legislative bodies. Forty years ago all of these innovations were opposed with just as much ridicule, vituperation and awful prophecy as were used against woman suffrage at that time. Now, by the general public sentiment which this mass of editorial expression represents. they are accepted with approbation and rejoiding, and toward the suffrage itself there is no virulent opposition, but simply a scepticism as to its ever arriving or of its being necessary.

All unite in acknowledging Miss Anthony's foresight, judgment, clear thinking and fine reasoning powers; all agree that the rights she demanded for women, which have now been secured, and "whose denial would seem at present a reversion to barharism." have been not only of great benefit to women but "an essential factor in the elevation of the race"; that through the concession of these rights "American womanhood and the American people have received a great uplifting toward purity, intelligence and justice.'

Yet, admitting all this, many of these same editorials declare that she was entirely wrong in working for the suffrage and that it would not be a good thing for women themselves or for the community. This is not the logic one should expect from that sex which has a monopoly of it, but it is the same kind that is generally used in discussing woman suffrage.

When this, too, has been gained then it will be placed in the same category with all of the other gains, and the writers of the future will say of it also, "The denial would reversion to barbarism."

The changed attitude of some of the large papers is very significant. At the time of Mrs. Stanton's death in 1902, the Brooklyn Eagle in a column editorial declared that she and the other suffragists had contributed little if anything to the legal and civil changes in favor of women, but rather had retarded them," and that "the effort to identify these gains with their endeavors produced confusion and de-It referred to their "self complacency

and spoke of Mrs. Stanton in a contemptuous manner. Now, in another column editorial, it says:

"The agitation for 'woman's rights' during the twenty years from 1850 brought to women all sorts of rights except the one toward which it was specifically aimed by the women who directed it, of whom Miss Anthony was one of the most prominent. \*Property laws, divorce laws, laws for

the control of children and of wages have been liberalized almost to the revolutionary point by the agitation in which Miss Anthony took such an active part." Another notable example is seen in the

Boston Herald, always uncompromisingly opposed to woman suffrage and not regarded as especially friendly to any phase of the so-called "woman movement." It devoted to Miss Anthony and her work two editorials each more than a column in length from which this significant sentence may be

"It can hardly be too emphatically said that all the wonderful gains of women in deliverance from a legal and social injustice that operated as practical oppression have come in the train of the agitation for woman suffrage and have been stimulated and assisted by it."

The anti-suffrage ladies will not find much comfort in these editorial comments. One of their stock arguments is that none of the gains for women has come as a result of the efforts of the suffragists. Not twentyfive of these editorials agree with this con-

"The women of to-day hardly realize

how much they owe to Miss Anthony and her associates, who through fires of ridicule and wrath have fairly forced the equality which women now enjoy before the law from a reluctant male electorate." (Watchman, Boston.) "It is a fact that the women who have persistently agitated the question of woman suffrage have given to all women rights that those living to-day wonder were ever withheld." (Presbyterian, Philadelphia.) "There can be no doubt that Miss Anthony's persistent labor in the suffrage movement was an important of his admission to priesthood. factor in the opening up of a new world to Chicago.) "She won legal rights for women statutory position, without which the American woman to-day could not be the independent person and the distinguished force she is in the national life." (Dispatch, St. Paul.) "The history of Susan B. Anthony is the history of the woman's movement in the United States almost from its incep-

tion to to-day." (Journal, Lincoln, Neb.) Whenever a list is made of the distinguished women of this country who will be known to posterity, it will be found composed almost wholly of those who have stood for

the enfranchiaement of their eex-Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Mrs. Licermore, Mrs. Howe, Anna Dickinson, Harriet Bescher Stowe, Dorothea Die, Clara Barton, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Myra Brackwell, Harrist Honger, Maria Mirefiell, Elizabeth Postsorty, Mrs Stanford, Frances E. Willard a score of norman might be artifed here.

To make a list of those living and working the present time who are ougspetion is favor of the franchise would be to name very one who is prominently connected with the organized life of the women of to-day- educational, chilanthropie, formatory, civio the presidents of all expenditions, the leaders of all progressive novements: It would be a list including practically all the expresentative women n the United States, and to this could be edded an english roster of those in preemional life throughout the length and

broadth of the land. This statement cannot be denied; and ent, in the face of it, out of these foto actitorials possibly not quite so manysolemnly declare that what Miss Anthony should have done was to convert women o a belief in the suffrage.

It is amusing in reading these editorials to see the editors circle around this dangerous question. It may be eatd of their obituary notices as the New York Mail felicitously observed of the resolucarefully worded so that it might in no way be construed to stand for suffrage."

One never so fully appreciated the value of the subjunctive mood as in perusing these glowing ranegyries: "Whatever one may think of Miss Anthony's cardinal doctrine, even though we cannot agree with her conclusions," 'although many may widely differ," "whether or not all may sympathize," "it does not matter if one should not approve," "even those who may be hostile to her cause," "it is not essential that one should coincide with her extreme views." Over and over magnificent ediorials ending with these stereotyped phrases, which Miss Anthony hated, hedging on the part of the writers, leaving a loophole of escape from this semi-political question, nothing to be gained by committing oneself, something to be lost perhaps-what was the cause, moral cowardice or simply a little of the moss and mould not vet rubbed off?

On the occasion of Miss Anthony's eightysixth birthday, after letters of empty congratulation had been read from the President. Senators and Representatives, she came to the front of the platform and exclaimed:

"When will the men do something besides extend congratulations? I would rather have President Roosevelt say one word to Congress in favor of my cause than to praise me endlessly!"

And so she would express herself in regard to many of these editorials. Even those of her own city of Rochester, masterpieces of eloquence, tributes that never have been surpassed, as lofty and beautiful as the English language is capable of, crediting her with every attribute of the noblest and highest womanhood-could not find one word to say in favor of the object to which she had given her whole life and which she placed above all that she ever had accomplished!

A large number of papers, however. did speak clearly and courageously in favor of woman suffrage, and these are the editorials which the writers will recall with pride in future years. A fact especially noticeable is that these were not confined to any one section of the country. An idea is prevalent that the Western spirit is much more liberal than the Eastern toward the enfranchisement of women. There was nothing in this editorial com-

ment to sustain that belief. New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are three of the oldest and most crystallized States and yet there were papers in the cities of all three which spoke strongly in favor of woman suffrage while many in the West declared every Western State there were papers very favorable in expression, apparently as many in one as another, all where women have the full vote, of course, rather a larger proportion in Kansas, where they have the municipal vote. There is very little woman suffrage sentiment among the Southern papers. One or two are friendly in New Orleans where women have the taxpaver's franchise.

The religious press of the country bestowed upon Miss Anthony and her work a generous and unstinted attention which is in itself a striking illustration of the progress her cause has made. Unitarian, Congregational, Presbyterian, most denominational papers gave columns of space; the Methodists were especially liberal.

As regards woman's political rights, let this point never be lost sight of-that the sole reason in this State why they have not been gained along with all the others is because they alone are affected by the Constitution of the State and can be had only by consent of a majority of all the men. If this had been necessary for all the others, the conditions for women to-day would be just what they were when Susan B. Anthony began her work fifty-five years IDA HUSTED HARPER.

LIVED TO HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE Yet Death Seemed Near Deminicans' Gen-

eral When He Became a Priest. The Rev. Hyacinth M. Cormier, Master General of the Dominicans, who celebrated the golden jubilee of his admission to priesthood on May 17, was not expected to live long when he was ordained a priest and

later when admitted into the order. Henry Cormier was born at New Orleans December 8, 1832. On May 17, 1856, he re-ceived priesthood, by dispensation, as he

was not yet 24. He immediately chose to enter the Orde of St. Dominic, but it was very doubtful for a long time whether he could realize his hope. His health was so very delicate that he seemed unable to bear the austeri-

ties of the religious life.

He had frequent hemorrhages and a delay of two years was required to see whether his health would improve. Then the Pope consented to his admission, provided at least a month should elapse between his attacks of illness.

attacks of illness.

Once twenty-nine days passed without a return of the trouble and Pius IX. yielded his consent. Father Hyacinth, which name he had taken, was professed at Santa he had taken, was professed at Santa Sabina in Rome, May 23, 1859. But it was not dreamed by those about him that he would live to take up the work

of the order. In fact he had been anointed a few days before his reception and the end seemed close at hand.

Forty-five years later, however, in 1904, he was made General of the order, and this week he celebrated the golden jubilee

## Languages Most Spoken.

From the Chicago Journal. The most spoken language is Chinese, but as there are so many dialects in the language, and as these differ so greatly in the confines of Mongolia and Thibet from those around Pekin, it is scarcely correct to say that the 382,000,000 Celestials all speak

to say that the 382,000,000 Celestals all speak one language.
Putting, therefore, Chinese aside the most spoken languages in the world are as follows, in millions: English, 120; German, 70; Russian, 68; Spanish, 44; Portuguese, 32. If we were to measure these in ratio on a two foot rule we should get the following results: Portuguese, 4 inches; Spanish, 514 inches; Russian, 83, inches; German, 83, inches; English, 1 foot and 3 inches.

POEMS WORTH READING. The State With the Dammer

Someove, Mass. April 21...in an address to the Part Review Chapter. It A. N. Charles F. Cottespor, deterribery to Governor Child, told the members that content has for in years hear anternation man or in years hear anternation state of the members of the members of the members of the language of the members of the language of the part of the members of the language of the part of the language of Offic which is the use of these stortes of aid, of deep that were develop and hearts that were held? Lat he have at an ofth hammer and mace: let's yep and stati 'on till never a face

Remains of their glamous, their slory and pride to asses reduce them and scatter them wide. No to the the tale of young Mr. Stevers, a late to the defined maren and propt or dense.

Fig. no for his poven that convertationing hy, feature flavored from his het to his netheromost things.

Reverse consider a risks one or mare largest stand, and i was a more for a fact that the new was a motor

ffe-ne for the every of Washington's age, ther mownth the devotion to plain simple fig.

That enery tree cale is too ally by half, and would bring a broad ontile to the lipe of a calf.

The tree was a supplies of torportion small, and Washington never went near 18 at all.

Then Adam and five in that garden on fine, where every one baseet in the solden sunshine.

That take of the apple the two of them dat to resp
such a narvest of wos and regret.

f've looked up the case with a good deat of care, and 'twasn't an apple at all, but a pear. Noah with his Ark and his family erew. Shem Appet and Ham, and that wonderful end. forty day fined and the rathbow above, his neighbore all drowned, and the carrier dove The truth is it calnot once so heavily that the root

And Barbara Prietchie, threescore and gray haired.

who hade Stonewall Jackson to shoot if ha dared.

The which fackson didn't, but passed on his sag-with never a shot at that heautiful flag-The story's the vertest, totaliest bosh; the thing she hung out was old Barbara's wash

And so they run on in a ne'er ending atream-tal flimey and idle and vata as a dream. Sirwy and idle and vata as a dream.
Old Put and his hill and Bill Jonah's big whate—
fish stories like that have the steadless sale;
Sir Watter, Queen Bess and the puddle and cloak—
the garment was old and Sir Watter was

I'm after them all with my hammer and tongs, and I'll bring each one down just to where it

belongs.
I'll smash 'em and slash 'em, I'll cut 'em all down;
I'll whack 'em and crack 'em and do them the Man with the Hammer of Steel, who doesn't want much, but must have it real.

JOHN KRNDRICK BANGS.

Dreams.

My vagrant senses as I slept By woodland breezes sweet were swept, And bluebird's note bade day rejoice. I waked-to hear thy voice.

Heigh-ho! the twilight's gloom had gone, Fled from the thunder of the dawn. And splendor bloomed by bush and stile— A dream, born of thy smile.

Through the Vale of Sleep I walked one hour. And thoughtless spied so fair a flower, That Time in eavy quicked his pace To wither-'twas thy face.
Andrew Shaughnessy.

Never Again.

And bury him on the farm.

We're taking no boarders this year, That's settled and did and done. And I'm watching, see, on the crossroads here A holding my grandpap's gun. And why am I doing that? I'm guarding the place from harm.
I'll plug the first comer right under the hat

Once there was a time when we Delighted to have them come To this sylvan resort where the maple tree And the fodder was great, I vum! Ah! that's when we made the hay
And lifted the mortgage, son.
But now I'm content to shunt them away With my rusty old grandpap's gun

Last summer they did the trick-Bucked against eggs and pork;
The way they cavorted it made us all sick.
Them newfangled folks from York. They struck for the whole wheat bread, And ducked at the ham and slaw: They mousled all summer along instea On bran mash, chop feed and straw

Along came the Ping Pong set-Five summers they'd hit the fare But they kicked like the others to mother's regret, And lifted a muss right there. And what do you think that se

The Ping Pong crowd to the bad? They howled for nut butter, each maiden and gentand then the Slambang growd tags-They didn't come here for rest. Played tennis all day and all night punched bags.

And ambled to sleep at ten-Last summer bridge whist enough for to kill

Both wiminin folks, kids and men. But worst of the biling crew Was the up to date Swagger fleet We had to provide 'em fresh grass and dev

Each morning to souse their feet. They cut out pork and beans, And they lived on oats and hay Then they sashayed along-and a credit leans

And now no more boarders! We Have shunted the biling grist;
And we'll manage to stagger along, b'gee This summer in peace, I wist.

That's why I sit here, my son. I'll plug the first gol dern son of a gun And bury him on the farm.

HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

Da Comica Man.

From the Catholic Standard and Times Slacomo Finelli so funny, Oh! My!

by tweestin' hees face an' by weenkin' hees eye

le maka you laugh teel you theenk you weel die.

He don't gatta say som'theeng: all he ees de

Ees maka da face, an' how moocha you try

You no can help laugh w'en he lookin' at you—

Glacomo Finelli so funny, Oh! My!

deeg een da tranch weeth Glacomo wan day:
Blacomo ees toss up da spadarul clay.
An' beeg Irish boss he ees gat een da way!
Da boss he ees look at Glacomo an' swear
So bad as he can, but Glacomo, so sly,
He maka pretand he no see he was dere—
Glacomo Finelli so funny, Oh! My!

But w'en da boss turn an' ees starta for go Glacomo look up an' mak' da face—Sol I laugh an' I laugh lika deesa—Ho! Ho! Da boss he com' back an' he poncha my head He smasha my nose an' he blacka my eye— I no can help laugh eef I gona be dead. Glacomo Finelli so funny, Oh! My!

Unhappy Outlook. From the Somervale Journal.

You may prate of "filthy lucre,"
But when all is said and done
If you haven't any money
You can't have a lot of fun.

Is it strange, then, that this summer Life should seem of joy bereft, When the coal man first despoils us, And the ice man takes what's left?

The Food Question In February I did eat 'nsparingly of stockyards meat, Of potted ham and chicken and All sorts of delicacies canned.

I read the words of Mr. U. Sinclair: on reading which I swore To be carnivorous no more. That beef was killed within the law And Orden Armour said that meat

In March "The Jungle" came to view,

Was very wholesome, pure and sweet. Came May, and with it printed proof That beef in cans and on the hoof, Was awful for one's stomach's sake

That beef was good as it could be, And so, believer that I am. I switched again to potted ham O simple faith! What's to believe? Both have the facts that can't deceive Am I to credit Armour, or Believe Sinclair for evermore?

In June the packers proved to me

Feb., April, Juhe, Aug., Oct. and Dec., From eating meat I mean to cease; March, May, July, Sept., Nov. and Jan. I'll be a vegetarian.

QUESTS. NS AND ANSWERS.

Are the procedure system by the stewards of the windows procedure the fit the United States developing of the procedure of magning from the procedure of magning from the description of magning from the procedure of the procedur

The question comes at the long only from the Philippinsh from Camp Retintey in Stindance, but is to the assumed that American reting extensions of the flag stagestime of all the conditions are found in the query in homomometric children to secure any mages if no foca out of an interior.

arms flows and a division of the anyting. A car has

But is there each a soving, one or uncorrepti-mentary to averingary and reives, one or crammed with rhodomograde of a hombastic arithmetic Forman is ever polyphase, but he would be a rash man who would subject the fouchy topic of her age to the mathematics of nine times aim is eighty-one. Heywood (1988, the father of all proverse, ventured on no mose than "A somen hath air lives time a cat." The cat's nine lives age for more tent than Heywood for in the filtopadems, put in the Sansarit fable of "The Greedy and billious Cat" is credited with the elacement, It has been the providence of nature to give this

Cas you tell melf 'Sait Water Rubbles' is now in print and where it can be obtained! It was a collection of sea tales. Also The Picates Own Book, shout the same age is that obtainable?

The two books were very popular years ago-possibly all the more popular because they were subject to prompt confineation at school and equally so at home, to be owned surreptitionally and de-voured by stealth. Within a year the "Bubbles" was seen on an old book stand, shorn of its covers lacking the title, and degraded by the placard available, as they probably are not, bibliographic notes would have a memory interest, for they certainly were very familiar to a host of boys now

What is the meaning of the expension "to put ship into commission"?

J. F. WHITE. ship into commission"?

In naval affairs a ship may be undergoing repairs, in ordinary, or in commission. The last of these means that the ship is manned, armed and these means that the ship is manned, armed an ready for sea. There is quite a little ceremony is putting into commission a ship that has been lying to ordinary. Her complement comes aboard and mus ters on deck, the commander on the quarter deci reads his commission to command the ship, his flag is broken out with the proper honors and the shipkeeper is discharged. The naval expression is frequently used in a loose way in reference to yachts when in readiness for the season's cruising

Has a man who enlists in the Regular army any chance of being promoted in time, grade by grade, to the higher commissioned ranks! I have been told that it is necessary to be a West Pointer, but in a recent court-martial, that of Lieut. Taylor for ordering a sergeant out of his seat in a theateg, it was pointed out that his Captain, McMasters, and his Colonel, Castare, had both risen from the ranks.

H. DITTMAR.

The enlisted man to-day has a far better chance than ever before, for a certain number of vacancies in the commissioned force each year are reserved for such men serving with the colors as have been able to prove their fitness to exchange the chevron for the shoulder strap. Gen. Chaffee is a "ranker,

What and where is the highest mountain in the world?

GEORGE F. LOWENTHAL. It is sufficiently accurate to say Mount Everest on the Nepal frontier of British India and flank-ing into Tibet. with a height of somewhere about 29,000 feet, or five and a half miles above sea level. The Indian survey has not yet determined to which of several mighty summits Everest is to be applied. In that mountain mass Gaurisankar. Kunchin-Jinga and Dapsang stand close together, these peaks is the highest in the world time, when observations have been perfected, the peak thus determined is to bear the name of Everest. At present Gaurisankar seems to hold

Who or what is Domdaniel? E. J. MATO.
You will find mention of it in the continuation of the "Arabian Nights" as a great submarine cavern off Tunis, where the powers of Eblis worked the ut-most potency of the black arts for the evil education of the minor spirits. Its eventual destruction forms the theme of the turgid imagery of Southey'

Down in the Domdaniel caverns Deep at the roots of the sea. The notes appended to "Thalaba" are, by the way, a veritable mine of information on Oriental and magical subjects. Somewhere I have seen a fingle whose form

pression that poetry was about half sense and the other half sound. You may not agree with the statement, but do you recall any such quota-tion. WILLARD WARRINES. Butler has something that in a general way answers the description. It is found early in the first canto of the second part of "Hudibras." In-cidentally, it may be noticed that in itself it dis-

"But those that write in rhyme still make The one verse for the other's sake;

For one for sense, and one for rhyme, I think's sufficient at one time." A number of years ago I heard Charles Sumner in one of his great deliverances quote a stanza beginning:
"Ne'er to those chambers where the mighty rest
Came a nobier shade or more welcome guest."
Kindly oblige me with the whole verse and where
found.
S. G. APPLEGET.

change in the long recollection, for the citation to which this bears the most resemblance is the fol "Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss conveyed

Please inform me where the wife of the sculptor who designed the Macmonnies Fountain at the Chicago world's fair was born, where educated and whether she assisted in decorating the Woman's Building at Chicago.

Mrs. Mary F. Macmonnies was born in New Haven, Conn. She studied in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts nd won its Paris scholarship. In Paris she studied with Carolus Duran and in the Academie Julien. Her work at Chicago won for

Please print the correct form of this sentence Evidently soapsuds is of no use." M. B. M. "Soapsuds are" and the dictionaries agree upon t with the positive Italic asseveration of n. pl t politics is, and as the mind runs over the long lis of singular forms that are plural and of plural forms that are singular the wonder grows that grammar should be called a science.

The Natl and the Fruit Tree.—In answer to O. T. M.'s query regarding the superstition that driving rusty nalls into a fruit tree will improve its bearing. I would like to say that it is not a superstition but a fact, well known to truit growers, at least true to a certain extent. Many fruit trees acquire the habit of wood bearing at the expense of fruit. It is frequently possible by causing a check of the wood growth to throw the tree into bearing. Driving nails has this effect, as would girdling, seeding down and other devices. Girdling is practised among grape growers to quite an extent. I suppose the women of West Virginia drive these nails very much at random, a custom not to be advised. If C. T. M. will consuit almost any standard work on fruit growing he will find any standard work on fruit growing he will fit these matters fully explained. P. O. DEMAURIAC.

Which goes to show that modern science can be ounted on to provide a reason for many things that men long did by rule of thumb also that the farmer, like the medieval trade guilds, possesses an "art and mystery."

Had Rather.—I see that you defend as correct the phrase "I had rather." I maintain that it is right only so far as usage can make it so. Shift the adverb and note the result. Instead of "I had rather do this than that." let us write "I had do this rather than that." "Had do" is evidently wrong. The correct form "I would rather" became "I'd rather," and "I'd" has been lengthened into "I had." "Rather," of course, is the comparative of the now obsolete rath, meaning soon or early; the "rathe primrose" of Milton means the early primrose. "I would rather" is only another way of saying "I would sooner."

The point is well argued. Against the argument, The point is well argued. Against the argument, however, are to be set two objections. The usage is what makes any English good English, and usage has a way of riding roughshod in our common speech over the niceties of grammatical analysis. The ingenious device of syncopating "I rould rather" to "I'd rather" and then expanding

it erroneously to "I had rather" cannot possibly be made to apply to the non-preterit tenses of the locution "to have rather." These forms, now unfamiliar, are quite as frequent in early usage as "had rather." Thus: "Poesie," says Sir Philip Sidney, "hath rather be troubled in the net with Mars." The phrase dates only to the sixteenth century. The far older one, "I had liefer," of precisely the same meaning and usage, is very requient in Chapter as "I have liefer." There had frequent in Chaucer as "I have liefer." There had ever been any objection to the forms in had until kings and then two plain suit marriages 40, and finally 60 queens, ax the complete propriety of the phrase.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS, | 55

Asserting Pitch. J. Most, says. Prove are ptoping, from mass histo incree and art offices pass. History from says he was mistaken in his cards said did not fave what he florages he hast. Jones his hid statist-and if hist, can the new man out after having seconds. The bid stance and the player must pitch the Frings on moster what mistage he may have mad

Shat France / V 2 says Will only tell to what the dance in and it offers to our attained in care in and it offers from attained in care . The game outerwest in is provinglely discard Rearis. The work over fining used in that come. Fore impairly play as those to a pure game and threat of the are given to each player. For then layer of the or the parts and taken the three lated off. of three of the easts and taken the three late of by the man on his right. The discards must b made hefore touchy at the easts about to be taken in. The queen of spaces counts thereon against the player fauling it in an that there are inventy ste points to be just on each deal. If is a very good

ement dame for four

Craps of T , wants to those what the dercentrage is on the risk there settling the pets and
fire it is possible to here it out. A ness there
is nothing dennite about it.

There are thirty its possible thenew, and the
caster has eight of them to win by throwing T or
it. There are have that will have for him. This
shows that out of the thirty als throws there are
only twelve that will bring any action and there
has the date of the triple of the cast of the cast. fore the odds are 25 to 12, or 5 to 1, that the throw will not settle the bets

W 10 V eave: Which is the higher throw in In the fast sees are high. In the Western States

V. M. S. cave. In the answer to G. W. in The Six on May 6 is is stated that a dead heat is a stand-off, no matter which man proposed he het. That is, if A bets he can beat by uniting and it is a dead heat. If does not win. What is the difference be-tween this case and a horse rade! Lest fall Au-dishon Boy went at Readville to heat the world's record of 150's and tied it. Do those who bet on the horse lose!

Yes. If they het he would heat the record they pers not hetting he would heat another horse who was to run against him, but the wager was made on the basis of comparison with an established fact which had already happened. If A has thrown 45 in a caffe and it bets he will best 45, a tie will not win the bet nor even stand off.

Solitaire. E. S. P. wants to know whether it is customary for the house or the player to deal the cards when paying \$62 for the pack and getting \$6 for each card down.

Perhaps readers of THE SUN will say what the custom is in the various cities in which the game

Bid Whist. C. S. D. says: In a partnership game of 100 points up each side wants 1 to go. A dealt and C bid 6, which was not taised. C named clubs and led one. A playing the ace and claiming the game. This is protested.

the game. This is protested.

Each side counts a point for every trick won and the hand must be played out to see if the bidders make good. If they do, as they are the successful bidders, they have the first count, and if they have made enough to put them out they are out, no matter how many or what tricks the country of the problems have made. This principle applies non-hidders have made. This principle applies to all bidding games, and the rule is made to prevent what is called "sweating out." But for bidders getting the first count the side wanted but one or two might sit tight and win out without the risk of a bid.

Skat. G. G. says: Is there any fixed rule about the number of cards to be dealt at a time, and when the two shall be laid out of the skat? In Germany, the rule is usually five at a time and the skat cards after the first round, but the ast skat congress changed the laws to agree with 3 the first round, then the skat cards, then 4 to each player, and finally 3 more.

Euchre. H. H. L. says: A and B are partners and Y is in the lead when B plays two cards to a trick, only one of which is the suit led. What about the other card, which is the left bower, and which A has seen?

The exposed card must be left on the table, and either adversary may demand that it be played to any trick, provided such playing does not make the holder of the card revoke. For instance: Y night lead the best bower and call B's left bower to be played to the trick, whether B had another trump or not.

Poker. G. S. says: A player on being called announces that he has two pairs, while he actually holds four of a kind. Does he stand by what he states or what he has? The cards show for themselves. Talk does not

R. J. M. says: The limit is 25, and on A's deal B blinds 10, which calls for 25 to play. C puts up the 25 and raises it 25 more, which makes it cost D 50. To this B objects, on the ground that C is really raising his own bet. Any player has a right to raise the amount which It will cost him to stay in the pot by the amount of the limit. If B had bet 25 it would cost C 25 to stay. and no one will dispute C's right to raise B 25. Be fore the draw the position is precisely the same. By his blind B made it cost C 25 to play, and C raised

t 25 petter. In so doing C is not raising his own bet, but the amount fixed by B. H. G. T. says: After some betting the hands are shown, but the better hand has only four cards. B Although a player cannot possibly derive any ad

vantage by playing with less than his right number of cards, the rules of the game forbid it, and any hand of more or less than five cards is a dead hand. no matter how the error arose. P. O. L. O. says: Can the opener split to draw to Yes. The latest practice is to insist that the opener shall always put his discard under the chips in the pool, and then no one knows when he is split-ting and when he is not, but if he has split he can

show what he held originally. J. E. G. says:—A bets the limit, say 25. Under the impression that a white chip will call. B puts it up, worth 5 only. A denies his right to increase the amount enough to call. If B puts up any money all A can do is to insist that it be enough to meet A's bet. He cannot take in the 5 unless B refuses to increase it suffciently to call. B's play is evidently based on a misunderstanding, and A must ask what it means, not scoop it in without giving B a chance. Suppose it was the other way about, and that B put

up too much, would not A demand what B meant? J. B. N. says: We have nad a great row over this occurrence, and want the bets on it decided. Six men were in the game. A dealt and gave B six cards. B picked up five of them only and remarked that he did not want the other. This made the next man count before he lifted, and finding that he had six also, he asked the dealer to take one back, remarking at the same time that as B had looked at his cards his hand was foul. B bets that as he had his right number, and refused the sixth card, not even lifting it, his hand was all right. The other players, who had each their right number, throw up their cards and demand a new deal, whereupon B says as there is no one in against him but C he will take the pot unless C will pick up his cards and play, B having openers.

openers.

Six cards having been given to more than oneplayer it is a misdeal. C would have been right
about B's hand being foul, as he lifted any part of but for the fact that six cards were dealt to C also, which makes the whole deal void.

Piquet. T. McO. says: Elder hand holds, admitted to be good, a sequence of five, another of four and fourteen aces. The dealer has the point and bets that this bars the repic. The point should have been called first and the elder hand should know that if his point is not good he cannot score reple, as the scores are reckoned in order.

Military Euchre. M. E. T. wants to know how this is played and if it is better than progressive. The hostess assigns four players to each table, usually by lot. Drawing cards from a deleted pack is a good way, the four cards of the same de-nomination sitting together. Each of the tables has a flag different from the others. Two players from each table go to another table, according to a schedule, while the other two stay at home to de-fend the fort. The partners that win the game take a flag home with them as a trophy and the fort that can show the most flags at the end of the

Pinochle. G. L. says: A bets that if B has a card better than the one led he must play it, after the ards are all up. B says in trumps only.

E. W. B. says: Must a player take a trick after he has melded enough to go out in a three hand game? Yes. The melds are not good until a trick has D. P. says: Suppose a player has melded 60 queens, can he meld double pinochle with the two jacks and the other queen when he takes another trick?

C. E. B. asks: Was pinochle originated in Germany and is it the national game in that country?
Pinochle is a German-American game, and is almost totally unknown in Germany, where it is called "binocle." The national game of Germany

A. M. says: A bets that the trump sequence. 80 kings and 60 queens, meld 390 in three hand. B bets 350 only.

If the trump sequence is not diamonds, and there is no pinochle in the meld, it is worth 370. The royal marriage is 40, sequence 150, then 80

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POLIFICAL NOTES.

The Democrate of the Second Indiana Congress district, in their convention held a few days ago, indersed both Bryan and Roosevelt. This recalls the fact that the New York city Democratic convention which renominated George B. McClellan for Mayor ndopted enthusiastically resolutions indorsing President Rossovski

cently to \$1,000 a year 1,354 calcons in Chicago have gone out of business.

Gen. James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York, is writing a history of the "Underground Tunnel of Iowa," a week which is to tell of the methods used before the civil war in passing runaway slaves on to Canada. Gen. Clarkson, as a boy on his father's Iowa farm, helped many a slave to get to free soil. For many years there have been few white men in public life to whom the negroes have been more devotedly atached than Gen. Clarkson.

The news of the sudden and dangerous illness of men high in public life is often strenuously kept from the public. Many of the political correspondents learn the facts only under the pledge of secrecy, and in order to be prepared for the worst. For instance: President McKinley in the summer of 1900.

when the national campaign was at its height

was stricken in the White House with acute indigestion, the malady which quickly in the untimely death of Roswell P Mr. Cleveland, during his second term as President, was similarly brought low in the White House, and only in December last Mr. Cleveland was again attacked by this sudden

and dreaded, and very frequently fatal dis-

Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New York, has been seriously ill for nearly a year. He is suffering from a nervous trouble, the result of strenuous attention to his duties.

He is now slowly but surely picking up. He has been in especially improved condition since he put himself in the hands of a Syracuse specialist. President Roosevelt in announcing to a group in the White House a short time ago

that Mr. Stranahan was to succeed himself as New York's collector affectionately slapped Mr. Stranahan on the back and said: Gentlemen, this is my New York collector for the next four years unless I am impeached

"I suppose," said a friend to President consevelt several evenings after the President's overwhelming victory in November "that you are now the most popular man in the country if not in the world. "That's all right," replied the President,

the moment, the things I contemplate doing

I'll probably be the most unpopular man in the civilized world within two years." Railroad Commissioner George W. Aldridge of Rochester, one of Gov. Higgin's counsellors, tells his New York city friends that the Governor is not a candidate for renomina-

Carl Schurz was first delegate at large for Wisconsin in the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1860, and on all three ballots for President Wisconsin's ten votes were cast for William H. Seward of New York. On the third ballot Lincoln had 231% votes and Seward 180. Ohio then changed four votes from Salmon P. Chase to Lincoln, giving Lincoln the requisite number to nominate him for President.

Many conflicting reports have been printed concerning the total vote received by William R. Hearst for the Presidential nomination in the Democratic national convention at St. Louis in 1904. The official proceedings of the convention give Mr. Hearst's total vote at 181. as follows: California, 20; Colorado, 5; Florida, 4: Illinois, 54; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 10; Maine, 1; Minnesota, 9; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 4: Oregon, 2: Rhode Island, 6: South Dakota, 8: West Virginia, 1: Wyoming, 6: Arizona, 6: Indian Territory, 1; Hawaii, 6; New Mexico, 6, and Oklahoma, 2.

The Territories having no votes in the Electoral College, it may be in order to recall that in the foregoing States which gave the whole or a part of their nominating votes to Mr. Hearst the result was as follows: Roosevelt's pluralities, California, 115,822; Colorado, 34,582; Illinois, 305,039; Iowa, 158,-766; Kansas, 126,093; Mains, 86,791; Minnesota 161,464; Nebraska, 86,682; Nevada, 2,885; Oregon, 42,934; Rhode Island, 16,766; South Da-kota, 50,114, and West Virginia, 31,765.

Florida, which gave Hearst four nominating votes in the convention, was carried by Alton B. Parker by 18,732, which was below the normal Democratic plurality, Cleveland in 1892 having carried the State by 25,300 and Bryan in 1896 by 21,444 and in 1900 by 20,693. William J. Bryan, when speaking in the Democratic national convention of 1904 to the nomination of Alton B. Parker, did not mention Judge Parker's name. This style of political

It is a preventive of too much crow-eating in public. "When you must eat crow," Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York used to say, "make it the most delicious dish you ever tasted."

oratory was introduced, it is said, by Conk-ling in the Garfield campaign and followed

by Hill in the second Cleveland campaign.

introduced requiring reckless automobilists to pay life annuities to the pedestrians they main and perennial life insurance to the dependents of those they slay. Game Dogs Don't Eat Game.

In the German Reichstag a bill has been

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. The setter ate the mutton chop greedily but he would have none of the partridge "A good game dog," said his master, "can't

eat game. Its taste is repugnant to him.

This is a remarkable instance of the influence

"Game dogs have been trained for many generations not to eat the game—the birds and rabbits, and what not—which they bring hack to their masters in the mouths. They have been trained to consider that the eating of such game would be a disgrace and an unpardonable sin, the same as bank clerks have been trained to consider that the pocketing of a few dollars from the millions they annually handle would be a disgrace and a sin.

sin. "And the result in the game dog's case has been that this moral abhorrence of game, suggested to them by their masters, has been transmuted, in its passage down from one generation to another, into an actual physical abhorrence. In the matter of game, thanks to heredity, game dogsnow are never tempted. They can't sin."

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COMPLETE BRIDGE

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The King Who Made Strong the People That .. Are Now Fighting Great Britain. A large section of the Zulus are again at war with the British. Many of them are armed only with assegais and seem to have forgotten the lesson the same white men

They are doomed to defeat. For sixty years they did not know the meaning of the word, but they cannot do with the whites as they did with every tribe of South Africa

that ever faced them in battle. It is only about ninety years since Tshaks took the warpath with the military machine he had evolved. He was the petty chief of a petty tribe whom nobody feared; but while the tribes around thought no danger could come from such a source, Tshaka was hard at work on his military machine and they heard from him when it was ready

for use.

He told his people that war was the only fitting vocation for strong men. He forbade any man to marry till he was 40. Before that time his life and service were the king's and he was nothing but a cog wheel in the

were plenty of young men, they did not want old husbands and rather than marry the castoffs from the army they would remain single.

It was the last time that the maidens of Liuluand ever dared to beard the lion of his people. Tshaka killed about 200 of his people.

were no flinchers, because flinchers were

her before she died.

Tshaka's great grandchildren are still alive in Zululand, or over the border in Natal. Some of his descendants are facing a foe whom even the founder of the nation could not have subdued. They may make a good deal of trouble, but, of course, the end of it all will be the bitter humiliation of the rebellious Zulus.

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HE FOUNDED THE ZULU NATION

taught them once that the hurling javelins with which, under the lead of their great King Tshaka, they conquered the country far and wide, are no match for modern

and he was nothing but a cog wheel in the military machine.

The time came when Tshaka told a lot of retired soldiers that they must get married. A crowd of the girls put their heads together and decided to rebel. They said there were plenty of young men, they did not want old husbands and rather than marry the cartoffs from the army they would

his people. Tshaka killed about 200 of them and no further objection to old hus-Tshaka's army soon became superior in numbers to that of any other single chief; and he had made of his soldiers a compact fighting machine that would march to death at the word of command. There were no flinchers, because flinchers

were no flinchers, because flinchers were killed.

He led his army on long marches and annexed every tribe be conquered, for he defeated them all. He became master of vast territories, and was never able to occupy all the land he conquered.

The effect of his operations was to build the people into a nation and he, the little chief, became king. At a day's notice, he could put thousands into the field, and the women and boys who carried supplies for his army; on one occasion at least, numbered 50,000.

The awe and fear he inspired made his will absolute among his people. It was his habit to mete out death to those who failed to carry out his instructions.

In all his life, this remarkable man enjoyed few luxuries that were beyond the reach of the poorest of his people. He knew no choicer food than boiled beef and beer. His eyes were reddened by the smoke of his ventless hut.

He slept on a straw mat, with a wooden pillow supporting his head and a mantle of skins covering his body, and his clothing was as common as that of an ordinary Zulu. All he wanted was power and he won it in full measure. European writers have called him the African Napoleon, and yet this man of iron and savagery went like a child at the deathbed of his nother after travelling eighty miles in an almost incredibly short time to reach mother after travelling eighty miles in an almost incredibly short time to reach her before she died.